

# EL PASO BANKS HAVE \$27,132,509.99 IN BANKS

## SCHOOL OF MINES IS A CITY PRIDE

Young Institution Of State  
Of Texas, Has Hand-  
some, Modern Home.

BUILDINGS ONLY  
LATELY FINISHED

School Is a Branch of the  
State University; Has  
Good Enrolment.

EL PASO is the center of mining interests of the southwest, this city is the logical location for a mining school. The Texas State School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is situated on the mesa, is an institution of which the entire state, as well as the city, should be proud.

This school is a branch of the state university. It was established in 1914, and although young in years has received deserved recognition. The course of work given is on a par with the best technical schools in the country and leads to the degree of mining engineer. The very youth of the school is an advantage to the students, as this makes it possible for the professors to give each student more individual attention, and to have a closer understanding of the students' needs than when instructors have over crowded classes and much of the preliminary is done by student assistants, as is the case in the majority of the older schools.

In the engineering course special emphasis is placed on the practical side of instruction. The first half of the school is made up of men who have had years of experience in the field, as well as a practical mining experience. A rule has been established at the school that each faculty member must have had experience in the practice of his profession, in addition to his collegiate training, before he may be appointed as a teaching staff of the school of mines.

While all the work given at the school of mines is practical, it has a direct application upon engineering, the classes are open to students of general subjects. The school has taken advantage of this and a number of special students are attracted who desire a specialty in engineering work other than that of mining, may take his first two years' work at the school of mines and then in the junior and senior years.

Part of State University.  
Being a branch of the university of Texas, full credit is given by the university for all special work carried at the school of mines. Any student who wishes to carry his special studies further, or to work towards an arts or science degree, may enter the university without interruption or repetition of his work.

Under the junior college plan, a student who desires a four-year degree may take his first year's work at the school of mines, with the exception of the first year's work in Latin and Greek, the work given at the University of Texas in the freshman year is covered by the work in the school of mines. This has an economical feature that will appeal to the parents of students. It reduces the expense of keeping a student in the school in which away from home.

The school of mines, under the College of El Paso plan, opened night classes in economics and modern languages. The school of mines people who could not take advantage of the day time school work, the expense of keeping a student in the school in which away from home.

There is no tuition fee, as it is a state institution. The matriculation fee is \$5.00. The state university. There are small fees for work in the various laboratories, and money deposits are required, which are refundable at the end of school, if the student has not damaged the laboratory equipment. The fees, deposits, cost of books and drawing instruments for the four years come well under \$500. Many of the students are from the camps of Arizona and New Mexico through the summer vacation, helping largely to cover the cost of the school. In this way, as well as gaining valuable practical experience.

Per the study of geology, no mining school in the United States is more favorably located. Within one to ten miles of El Paso are found in great variety the geological formations that are usually associated with the mining industry, not only in metal mining but in the study of the earth.

Advantage of Smelter Study.  
The students of the school of mines also have the advantage of study and observation at the El Paso Smelter. This is the second largest smelter in the world and is fully equipped for the most modern methods of treating such ores as copper, lead, gold and silver. No other school of mines has such opportunities and facilities for the study of smelting.

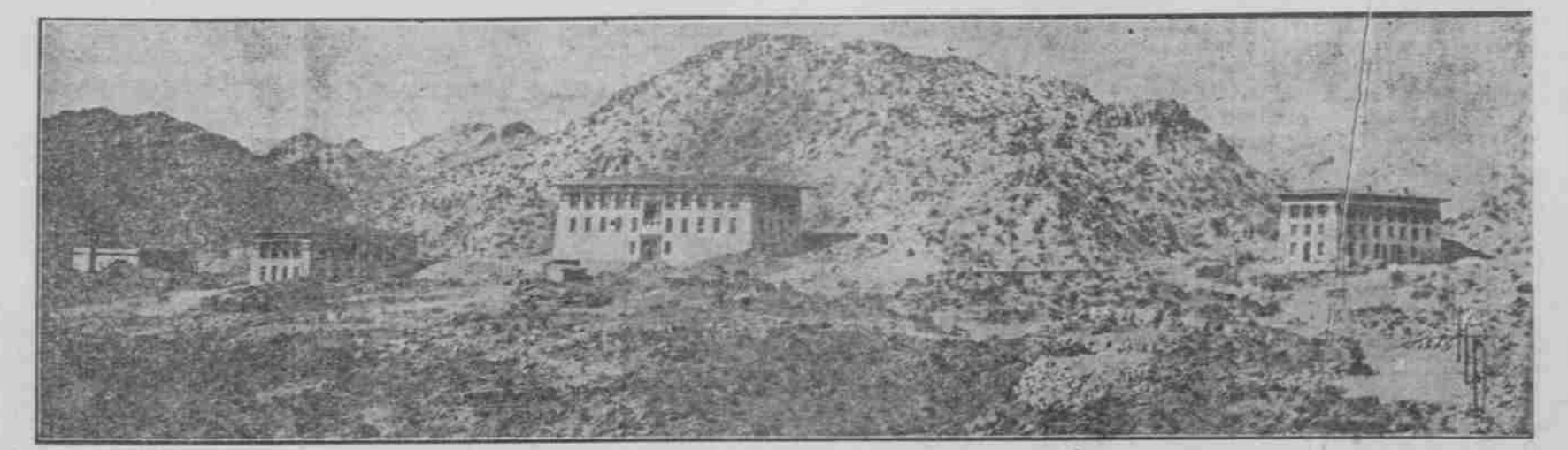
The school this fall moved into its new quarters, four handsome buildings on a site comprising some 23 acres, located on the mesa between the Kern Place arch and old Fort Bliss. The site is about one and a half miles from the courthouse and is reached by two car lines, the Mesa or the Smelter.

The location is admirably adapted to the needs of the school of mines. The land is of rugged character, sloping from comparatively level ground at the school to the mesa between the Kern Place arch and old Fort Bliss. The site is about one and a half miles from the courthouse and is reached by two car lines, the Mesa or the Smelter.

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## The New Texas State School of Mines Is An El Paso Institution



TEXAS SCHOOL OF MINES, El Paso, just completed. The above institution, including equipment, represents an outlay of \$150,000, exclusive of the land, which was donated. The institution is operated under supervision of dean S. H. Worrell, by the board of regents of the University of Texas. It is located in the northwestern edge of El Paso, in the mountains, connected with the city by a paved street, and has city water, gas, electric and telephone connections. The work of putting the campus in shape is now in progress.

## SCHOOLS OF EL PASO COUNTY EQUAL TO MOST MODERN IN U. S.

Patrons, Officials and General Public Cooperating With  
the Teachers and Supervisors Accredited With Splendid  
Success Attained by Rural Schools; Modern  
Sanitary Buildings Prove Great Aid.

By MYRA C. WINKLER.  
RECENTLY a prominent educator who has inspected the model rural schools of Indiana made the statement, after visiting El Paso county rural schools, that the local schools compare quite favorably with those of Indiana. As the scholar in question is not given to flattery and did not hesitate to criticize El Paso schools where he believed, still further improvement might be made, his observation is significant, the public schools of Indiana ranking second in the United States only to those of Massachusetts.

The current work of teachers, the encouragement of patrons, assistance by leading physicians for correcting physical defects of school children, and modern, well-equipped, sanitary school buildings of El Paso county can mean but one thing—better results. The assistance of the county board and active work of trustees in the various districts, our consolidated schools, night schools, special studies and advanced courses, the physical supervision of the student body and development of athletics, have all helped to advance the system in El Paso county. Better care of teachers in this locality than elsewhere warrant those with ability in making teaching their life work, instead of making it merely the stepping stone to some other occupation, as is the case in too many places. There are some of the reasons for advancement of rural schools in El Paso county.

Has Nine Districts.  
The county of El Paso has nine common school districts, the new county of Hudspeth having taken three of them. The districts are: one from one to three schools. A local board of three trustees has immediate supervision of the schools in each of the districts. The names of the districts, with their trustees, are: District 1—R. H. Lane, Wm. D. Daily and F. H. Lane. District 2—Smelter—Kuno Loeber, A. Courchene and E. Brooks Jones. District 3—Concepcion—Chas. J. May, Chas. R. Foster and S. C. McVey. District 4—T. E. J. Y. (Yale)—Louis Polk, Frank Candelaria and L. Cadwalader. District 5—Socorro—Chas. Shandis, Procopio B. B. and J. M. Escalera. District 6—C. J. Fields, R. P. Travis. District 7—San Elizario—A. B. Madrid, Julian Anderson and Louis Jones. District 8—The Island—Chas. T. Sharp and J. M. Escalera. District 9—Fabens—A. Boone, Pat O'Donnell and Joe J. Smith.

Funds.  
The schools are maintained partly by district apportionment, which is received from \$1 from every poll tax, together with one fourth of all occupation taxes of the school valuation, not to exceed 25 cents on the \$100 valuation; partly by the income from the investment of the county permanent fund, and partly by a local maintenance tax, voted by the qualified property taxpayers within the district.

The county permanent fund of El Paso county originally consisted of \$100,000, which was received from \$1 from every poll tax, together with one fourth of all occupation taxes of the school valuation, not to exceed 25 cents on the \$100 valuation; partly by the income from the investment of the county permanent fund, and partly by a local maintenance tax, voted by the qualified property taxpayers within the district.

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## Dairy Farming Growing Fast Around El Paso

Valley Land Owners Importing  
Good Stock As  
Dairy Producers.

A tip-top market for milk products in El Paso is one of the reasons for rapid growth of the dairy industry in the Rio Grande valley. Notwithstanding the magnitude to which dairying has grown, the opportunities in this line are still many. As yet but few creameries have been established and there are no large concerns occupied in the business of making cheese and butter to ship east, indicating that the present output is largely consumed in El Paso.

The development of the Rio Grande valley in an agricultural way has made dairying profitable and the large dairy farms of the valley are now producing milk for the market. The dairy industry is growing rapidly and the opportunities in this line are still many. As yet but few creameries have been established and there are no large concerns occupied in the business of making cheese and butter to ship east, indicating that the present output is largely consumed in El Paso.

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## FERTILE IRRIGATED LANDS ADD TO THE PROSPERITY OF EL PASO

U. S. Grows in Southwest by "Internal Expansion" Due  
to Reclamation Service; Several Large Dams Built;  
To Spend \$1,121,000 in 1918 in the Rio  
Grande and Mesilla Valleys.

By L. H. LAWSON, PROJECT MANAGER.  
A S opposed to expansion of territory by conquest, the primary object of the work of the Reclamation service results in internal expansion of cultivated areas through the construction of irrigation works. To bring about an increase in territorial area without encroachment on neighbors seems to be a contradiction of terms. Yet, in the proper sense, it can be and is being done by the operations of the Reclamation service. The above expressions of F. H. Newell, for a long time director of the Reclamation service, are of great significance today, when the demand for increased crop production and the utilization of larger areas susceptible of cultivation is of such importance.

On the projects of the federal government established by act of congress of June, 1902, an area of over one and one-half million acres has been added to the irrigable and livable territory of the United States. The beneficial results of "internal expansion" have been and are being accomplished through the building of works to store water and means of carrying this stored water to lands, incident to, and in some cases an important part of the work, has been the removal by drainage canals of excess water from fields and districts, to be used in some cases in other localities.

The widely scattered locations of Reclamation service projects have called for diversified methods of obtaining the same result. In some regions a water supply is plentiful and requires only proper diversion and canal systems for its use. More frequently the situation is present where a deficiency in water supply must be overcome by means of storage reservoirs. In a number of cases inadequate irrigation systems have been taken over for reconstruction with the result that the same amount of water formerly used would irrigate a much larger area. In this way conservation of natural resources is practiced to a large degree, and these resources put to their highest use.

Necessity for Elephant Butte Dam.  
The necessity for construction of the Elephant Butte dam is apparent from the fact that the flow of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of the project is not only excessive but is also of such a character as to be a great menace to the people living along a long period of years, and a study of this normal flow, especially during the past ten years, has clearly shown sufficient reason for the construction of a dam to form a reservoir which would insure a constant

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## FINANCIAL CENTER FOR FAST GROWING SOUTHWEST EMPIRE

## GAIN OF \$55,451,238.40 IN THE BANK CLEARINGS DURING 1917

Deposits of \$27,132,509.99 in El Paso Banks on New  
Year's Day and Combined Capital of \$2,710,000;  
Youngest of City's Banks Now Has Half as Much  
Capital as That Held by Combined Banks in 1900.

AN INCREASE of \$55,451,238.40 in local bank clearings for 1917, with combined deposits in the ten banks at the close of business December 31, 1917, of \$27,132,509.99, is but added proof that El Paso is the financial dynamo charging lines of business for 500 miles in every direction from the city. The establishment of a federal reserve bank here, with a reserve to be kept on hand variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$15,000,000—and which bank has been assured by Judge W. R. Ramsey, president of the board of directors of the federal reserve bank of the Dallas district—means bigger bulk of business for 1918 and greater stability insured to all El Paso's financial concerns.

The unrivaled condition of the city's financial institutions is the result of financial unselfishness and a boosting spirit. To the miners of West Texas New Mexico and Arizona, El Paso financiers have furnished hundreds of thousands of dollars to exploit their natural resources and to build up over a broad territory surrounding the city have been advanced money to maintain in Mexico and to finance their ventures a success; underwritten by El Paso banks and financed from this city. In return for this help millions of dollars have been sent to the city by the banks, making permanent the city's financial supremacy of the southwest.

Clearance Gain \$55,451,238.40.  
Total bank clearings for 1917 amounted to \$55,451,238.40, as against \$13,244,238.40 for 1916. An increase of \$55,451,238.40 would be an excellent showing under normal conditions. It was made during 1917 with the financial drawdown of the United States in the war with results. Records of clearings for the last ten years show a steady and unintermittent growth of business. The following table of records verify this statement:

Year	Clearings
1907	\$15,614,694.00
1908	\$16,267,760.00
1909	\$16,938,444.00
1910	\$17,609,128.00
1911	\$18,279,812.00
1912	\$18,950,496.00
1913	\$19,621,180.00
1914	\$20,291,864.00
1915	\$20,962,548.00
1916	\$21,633,232.00
1917	\$55,451,238.40

Has 10 Banks.  
El Paso has 10 banks, all conservative and sound as Mt. Franklin. These institutions operate on a sound basis, business of the new year with combined deposits of \$27,132,509.99 and a combined capital of \$2,710,000. In 1900 the combined deposits of the only three banks here showed a total of \$1,121,000; the combined capital, at the same year was \$125,000, whereas now El Paso's largest bank alone has a capital of \$800,000, while its youngest bank has a capital of \$100,000, about half of the combined capital of all banks here in 1900.

El Paso's financial history—abnormally large because of some 50,000 extra soldiers and national guardsmen stationed here who were the means of bringing several millions of dollars to the city. That 1917 with its handsome gains surpassed 1916's gains is really the only bank to escape the city's normal growth. Bank clearings increased by \$55,451,238.40, and present financial conditions appear even stronger than could be expected. The remarkable growth of El Paso's financial institutions may be accounted for by the fact that the city is the center of an immense territory extending 500 miles in every direction; that the cattleman and miner of this vast district have done much of their banking here; that cotton and other food supplies needed for war and the metals, which have rapidly increased in value, have been shipped from this section in large quantities bringing added millions to the city. Supplies for the commissary army have run into millions for the El Paso district.

Has Financial Advantage.  
If the manufacturing interests and other industries of El Paso, the agricultural interests and the city's financial institutions are to be the sole protectors of the city, the city must have a banking house here. The additional strength added by interlocking the interests of the city's financial institutions with the interests of the city's manufacturing and other industries, give the city an advantage in the financial world enjoyed by no other city in the southwest.

Hundreds of moneyed men and corporations which were doing big business in Mexico before the revolution, have driven back to the United States by warfare and hardship. It is not at all that the big businessmen went to the United States, where they can best continue the business for which they are best qualified. There are rich sources of no more—at least not for many years, and even then the fear of another revolution can be so great that the moment will cause conservative stockmen to remain and develop this section.

Mining men face the same proposition. There are rich sources of minerals in the Mexican fields, but little progress can be made there in mining, and there can be no guarantee of access to the industry in Mexico for some years at the best. For this reason, mining men are being sent to the United States to develop the mines in Mexico as new working gold, silver and copper properties in the territory tributary to El Paso. As a result, the local smelter is receiving greater shipments of ore, larger shipments of mining supplies, and the business of El Paso is being stimulated. The business of El Paso is being stimulated. The business of El Paso is being stimulated.

Mining Activity Is Great.  
Mining activity in this section is the greatest in its history; agricultural lands are growing at a heretofore unbelievable rate because of the various irrigation projects within reach of El Paso; cattlemen are increasing their herds because of enormous

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7.)

## 1917 Bank Clearings In El Paso Outstrip All Former Showings

TOTAL CLEARINGS of El Paso banks for 1917 were \$55,451,238.40, surpassing the records of 1916 by \$42,207,000, and that of three years ago by \$114,336,260.00. A comparison of clearings by months follow for the years 1916 and 1917:

Month	1917	1916
January	\$1,112,006.18	\$1,294,308.86
February	\$1,598,949.01	\$1,526,806.02
March	\$1,648,919.29	\$1,608,986.81
April	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
May	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
June	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
July	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
August	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
September	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
October	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
November	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
December	\$1,608,949.01	\$1,608,986.81
Total	\$15,614,694.00	\$15,614,694.00

## El Paso's Half Million Dollar New High School



EL PASO'S new half million dollar high school is rated by educational and building experts as one of the very best in the United States. Its concrete stadium is one of the largest in the country. Its faculty and course of study are commended by the experts as being in keeping with the modern plan. Its affiliation with leading universities and colleges make an El Paso high school diploma something a graduate can consider worth working for, as a diploma means entrance to most of the leading colleges without further examination. In this school are taught many of the subjects embraced in the course of the College of the City of El Paso.